Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, 214 lines or less) first insertion, - \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above regular rates, for six or twelve mouths, and at the close of the contract 33% per cent. will be deducted from the gross

amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$6 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both papers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months.

Terms of Advertising in Weekly Standard. One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made on weekly advertisements, no matter how long they may run. Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not other wise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charge ed accordingly. When the number of insertions is n marked on the advertisement it is inserted until forbid.

Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

Che Standard.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1863.

If one can judge of the present posture of ou affairs from the statements of the press and our recent successes, the prospects of the Southern Confederacy have not been so bright at any period since the war began.

Gen. Lee has certainly blocked the "On to Richmond" game by the way of Fredericksburg. His army on the Rappahannock is invincible and can successfully resist three times its numbers, perhans. Nor do we think any direct advance upon Richmond from any quarter could be successful. The force at Suffolk and vicinity may be so augmented as to damage us greatly, and possibly be come masters of the Railroad leading to Petersburg. but the activity and valor of our forces and skill of our Generals, will prove an overmatch to any attempt which can be made to reduce Richmond.

Of the movements of the enemy in Eastern North-Carolina, nothing has transpired since Foster returned to Newbern from which an opinion can be formed of his future movements. We trust, however, our commanders are sufficiently awake to be prepared for him at all points.

At Charleston everything seems to be in readiness for the enemy. Gen. Beauregard made the declaration the other day, that he was prepared to meet the enemy at any point on South-Carolina soil.

To the West, all eyes are turned for the present for stirring events. On the 30th of December the forces under Gen. Jos Johnston on our side and those of Rosencranz of the Abolitionists, were with-Murfreesboro', Tenn. Our forces were confident of whipping Rosencranz. Ere this, perhaps, the battle has been fought, and we trust God has given us the victory. The operations of Morgan and Forrest recently have so far been severely damaging to the Yankees. It is understood that Morgan had possession of the railroad between Nashville and Louis-

an Dorn's operations around Memphis lly successful.

operations to reduce Vicksburg are of the most formidable character, but at last accounts he had been repulsed at all points. Meanwhile our troops are in fine spirits. We trust that Vicksburg, gallant Vicksburg, may be as succesful in resisting the foe again.

Nothing has occurred since our last, worthy of note from the East, in any department of our army. In the West, several important movements have

A dispatch alluding to Gen. Van Dorn's success, states that Gen. Van Dorn, in his late attack upon the enemy, had only 2,750 men, and that he cantured 2,300 prisoners and destroyed \$3,000,000 of property belonging to the Federals-burnt 1,000 bales of cotton, took 1,000 army revolvers, 5,000 stand of small arms, 500 horses, &c. He did not vist either Memphis or Bolivar. His loss was only

On Christmas day, Gen. Morgan captured Glasgow, Ky., and the Federal garrison there-then proceded to Gallatin and blew up the rail road tunnel and left the rail road useless.

The official report of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith. commanding Confederate troops in this State, after giving a detailed account of the battles at Kinston, Whitehall and near Goldsboro, says that our loss was 71 killed, 263 wounded and 400 prisoners. Most of them were taken at Kinston and since pa-

A dispatch from Vicksburg dated 80th December, gives details of the repulse of the enemy at Chickasaw, near that City. They were repulsed with heavy loss five times. Special mention is made of the gallantry of the 17th and 28th Louisiana regiments, though all fought well. On Monday last, 8,000 of the enemy advanced on one of our regiments, but were mowed down in large num bers. Upwards of 400 prisoners and five stand of colors were taken, and the enemy driven back to their gunboats.

It is stated as reliable that Great Britain has demanded of the Lincoln government the removal of Com. Wilkes from the West India station.

Glorious News from Tennessee-Our Army Vic-

torious! Just before going to press, we obtain from the dispatches of the Progress the following glorious in-

Gen. Bragg sends an official dispatch to Richmond, dated Murfreesboro', Tenn., Dec. 31st, in which he says : " We assailed the enemy at flo'clock this morning, and after ten hours hard fighting, have driven him from every position, except his extreme left, where he has successfully resisted us. With the exception of this point, we occupy the whole field. We captured four thousand prisoners. including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces artillery and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss heavy; that of the enemy much greater." On the 31st the enemy assailed our position near Vicksburg again, and were repulsed with heavy

Correction. - Several mistakes were unintentionally made in publishing in our issue of December 10, 1862, the list of donations to our soldiers in Virginia within the bounds of company E, Capt. Sherrell, Lincolnton. Messrs. William Ramsour & W. H. Michal 10 pairs of socks, instead of 1 as published; and Mrs. C. C. Henderson 2 pairs of blank-liabed; and Mrs. C. C. Henderson 2 pairs of blank-tannery, has uniformly sold his leather at \$1 per men, and that its expenses at present are \$3,000,000

ets, instead of 2 blankets as published.

Meekly

The Virginia Dictatorship.

We are not surprised to find the Raleigh Regis-

ter following the lead of the Richmond Enquirer in

The Register characterizes the ten regiment bill

as a "disgrace to the State." It says it is "puz-

zled which most to wonder at, its wickedness or ats

consummate folly." The Register, it will be seen,

is an apt scholar of the Enquirer. The latter pa-

per charges treason on a portion of the members of

our Legislature, and says there is a "plot" in

Raleigh to "break the unity" of the common gov-

ernment. The Register says amen to this, and de-

clares to the world that the State has been "dis-

graced." "Disgraced" by what? Why, by a sim-

ple effort to raise troops to repel the invader! Vir-

ginia, Georgia, and South-Carolina have done this

very thing, and yet the Enquirer and Register have

not even noticed their action. Why this hectoring,

this abuse towards North-Carolina, and this silence

in regard to other States, who have done what she

attempted to do? The reason is obvious,-North-

Carolina is a Conservative State, and the papers

referred to are seeking to make party capital out of

her conduct as a sovereign State. These papers,

and those who control them, "live, move, and

have their being" in party. They never draw a breath

We deny that North-Carolina has "disgraced"

herself, or broken faith with her co-States, or that

the ten regiment bill, as charged by the Enquirer,

is an "outrage." North-Carolina has never yet

disgraced" herself, or broken faith, or "plotted"

against her allies; and they who say that she has,

are her enemies, and calumniators of her character.

of the Adjutant General of South-Carolina, will

show that that State has eight regiments of reserves

"The Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth

"The Second, Inite, Filta, Sixta, Seventa, Eguta, Ninth and Eleventh Regiments of the 1st Corps of Reserves having been accepted for Confederate service, and reported for duty, and a sufficient time having elapsed to afford all persons, desiring exemptions for their overseers, an opportunity to present their applications to this office, after this date no application will be considered or acted

on for the exemption of persons as overseers who are liable to duty in either of said Regiments"

And the following extract from the Savannah Re-

publican, of the proceedings of the House of Rep-

resentatives of Georgia, on the 13th of last month,

will show that the two regiments recently author-

ized by the Georgia Legislature, are to be raised di-

rectly out of those subject to conscription. The

"In the House, this morning, a motion was made to re-

troops will effect an unnecessary and ruinous expense upon the treasury. Capt Barke opposed the motion. Judge Love favored the motion, for the purpose of adopting the original bill, which would take the troops from those not subject to conscription. Mr. Stephens opposed the motion to reconsider, and took occasion to disclaim all hostility to the President or the execution of the Conscript law. The motion to reconsider was lost."

The Conscription.

The Richmond Enquirer and the Destructives, have labored to make the impression, that the ob-

ject of the Conservatives in desiring to pass the ten

regiment bill, was to break down and prevent the

execution of the last conscription. So far as we

The position of the Conservatives of North Caro

North Carolina acquiesced in the first conscrip-

tion bill as a necessity-a dernier resort to meet a

pressing exigency, which the foresight of the govern-

ment had failed to provide against. But North Ca-

rolina has never acquiesced in the principle of con

scription, and never will. She regards it as uncon-

does she recognize the right or duty of Congress to

pass such a law, except under an overruling neces-

sity, such as was said to exist when the first bill

was passed. Her people never have given their

sanction to the second conscription bill, nor to the

hill of exemptions passed at the late session of

Congress. Those of her Senators and Representa-

tives who voted for those bills, will be made to feel

at the proper time, at the hands of their con

stituents, their stern and unqualified disapproval of

But while we say thus much, we are opposed to

any factious opposition to, or any unlawful proce-

dure against their enforcement. We hold that it is

the duty of good citizens to obey even a bad law.

until it can be legitimately repealed. But we hon-

estly believe that it would be unwise, unjust, and

deeply injurious to North Carolina to enforce those

laws, especially in our Western Counties, where

there are comparatively no slaves, and where their

overflowing patriotism has nearly emptied them of

Believing this, we hoped that the Legislature at

an early day, without endorsing the principle of

conscription, would respectfully urge upon the

President the propriety of suspending the execution

of the law in this State, as he is authorized by the

act to do-at least, until an imperious necessity de-

manded it, and until all the other States had an

equal pro rata representation in the Confederate

But the proposition to raise ten regiments of State

reserves, was an independent one, and had nothing

to do with the conscription. It originated solely

in a desize on the part of the Conserva wes to pro-

tect our defenceless Eastern brethren from utter

ruin. The Destructives have never seemed to care

a fig about the condition of our Eastern Counties.

They have opposed every State measure which has

looked to their protection. The bill originated first,

in the consiction and assurance that the Abolition

government was determined to subjugate North Car-

olina, if it took 100,000 men to do it. They had

almost positive evidence of this. Secondly, in the

tacit admission of the highest Confederate author-

ity of its inability to afford the amount of protection

which our authorities felt our Eastern people re-

In view of the above facts, it will be apparent to

every one, that the passage of the ten regiment bill

is still demanded by the necessities of the case.

The failure of Foster in his recent raid, must not

be understood to mean an abandonment of Lincoln's design. A large hostile force is certainly concen-

trated on our Eastern border, and we know not the

hour when an advance of the enemy may be made.

WORTHY OF INITATION -A correspondent informs

pound, and refuses to take \$3 from the speculators. per day.

Forewarned, let us be forearmed.

quired. This is the gist of the whole matter.

those votes. Mark what we say.

fighting or working men.

army with North Carolina.

stitutional, despotic and dangerous to liberty. Nor

lina in regard to the conscription, is simply this:

know, there is no foundation for this.

The following extract from General Order No. 53.

outside of or above party.

in the field on her own coast:

Republican's correspondent says:

its attempt to dictate to the people of this State .-

The instincts of the Register are all that way.

Standard.

THE MORIE CAROLINA STANDARD

Vol. XXIX.-No. 2. RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JAN. 7, 1863.

Legislature, that they designed to bring this State

passage of the ten regiment bill, is sufficiently met

we design to make the case still stronger, and show

by undeniable evidence, that if at any time any

party or faction in this State has shown a disposi-

tion to thwart the Confederate Government in pro-

secuting the war or to risk a conflict with it, it has

From the issue of Lincoln's proclamation in April

1861, down to the present day, the Conservatives of

North Carolina have been most active and energetic

in resisting the Lincoln tyranny and in prosecuting

the war to a speedy peace. By far the greater por-

tion of the volunteers from this State in the Con

federate army are Conservatives. Most of them

are of the rank and file-few of them ever having

been promoted to office except by the privates

themselves. Those of them who have staid at

home have given more money, clothing, &c., to sup-

port the war than the Destructives. The Destruc-

tives have mainly enjoyed the shade offices, while

the Conservatives have done the fighting and poured

out their money. The most unconscionable specu-

lators and extortioners upon the necessaries of life,

which has so damaged the South, have been De-

structives. We speak of what we know in North

Carolina. Let the Richmond Enquirer dispute it, if

But more than this. It is well known that the

Conservatives have always advocated the raising of

troops by volunteering, or if need be, by the draft.

They have always insisted, that as soon as troops

were raised and organised, they should be trans-

ferred to the Confederate Government, as the com-

mon, constitutional agent for carrying on the war.

The Destructives of North-Carolina have opposed

this bitterly and strongly. It is well known that

after the ten regiments of State Troops were raised

here, that the Destructives of the State Convention

opposed with might and main their transfer to the

Confederate Government. To the Conservatives of

the Convention is the Confederate Government in-

debted for the transfer of all our soldiers, arms &c.

The Destructives were anxious to keep the ten regi-

ments of State Troops under State control, in order

to promote the interests of their faction by appoint-

ing their favorites to office, and for other purposes.

The Conservatives were immovable in their deter-

mination to make the transfer, which was demanded

ernment and by the Constitution, and they suc-

The Greatest Man. "Past or Present."

One George N. Sanders, who has been to Europe

once or twice as bearer of dispatches from the Con-

federate government, has recently addressed a letter

to John Van Buren and others, in the course of

"Ou a recent visit to Europe, I found, that of all Ameri-ans, past or present, none stand so high in public estima-ion, for exalted patriotism and statesmanship, as the Pres-

It was thought, at one time, in the earlier days

of the old Republic, and a distinguished English

"That Nature made but one such man, And broke the die in moulding WASHINGTON."

It was thought at one time, that Alexander Ham-

ilton, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, Andrew Jackson,

Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster,

Silas Wright, William Gaston, and Stephen A.

Douglas were in some respects great men; but all

these of the "past," with all others of the "present,"

according to Mr. Sanders, "pale their ineffectual

fires" before the dazzling fame of Jefferson Davis,

Human nature has not changed. The class of

mortals who have a quick eye for the rising sun,

and a smooth tongue of flattery for the ear of power,

has not decreased. There are as many now as

"Crook the pregnant binges of the knee, That thrift may follow fawning."

The Conscripts --- Their Courage.

The last Fayetteville Observer contains an inter-

esting account of the part which Col. Mallett's Bat-

talion bore in the battle of Kinston. The Battal-

ion, consisting of not more than 475 men, who had

never before been under fire, contended with four

or five times their number with a steadiness and

courage which have excited general admiration. All

the officers, we learn, from Col. Mallett down, ac-

The 57th N. C. regiment, raised at Salisbury, and

commanded by Col. Godwin, with Lieutenant Col-

onel H. C. Jones and Major Craige, is composed en-

tirely of conscripts, who were permitted by the

Secretary of War thus to organize themselves.

Their courage-was so conspicuous in the late battle

of Fredericksburg, as to draw from Gen. Hood a

special public compliment to them. And we learn

that, generally, the conscripts in the old regiments

conducted themselves in that engagement like

We have always deprecated the disposition which

has existed with some, to underrate and ridicule the

conscripts. Events have vindicated their courage

and constancy. Henceforth the name of conscript

will be a proud one. We are utterly opposed to the

system of conscription, but we take pleasure in do-

ing justice to the men who have been raised under

it They stood like a wall of fire at Kinston against

the advancing hosts of the enemy. They fought

like veterans. They met and checked four or five

times their number of the trained troops of the en-

emy. Those of them who fought on that occasion

may say, with pride, as long as they live, We fought

RANDOLPH COUNTY.-Issac H. Foust, Esq., has

been elected to the Commons from Randolph, to fill

the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jona-

than Worth, Esq., the State Treasurer. Mr. Foust

has heretofore served the people of Randolph in the

HowL of THE "HERALD."-The New York Her-

ald on one day gave a glowing account of Fester's

raid upon Kinston and the Wilmington and Weldon

Railroad, and the next day very properly comes to

the sober conclusion that his operations in North-

Carolina amounted to nothing, practically. The

Herald howls over the expenses of the war-ad-

its that the North has sacrificed already 200,000

Legislature, and will make an excellent member.

as conscripts in the battle of Kinston.

quitted themselves in the best manner.

aforetime, who

ceeded. Let the Enquirer deny this, if it dare.

been the Destructive party.

WEDNESDAY, JAA.

Gross Misrepresentations

The charge made by the Richmond Enquirer and The Register, of the 24th December, says: "Mr. Smith, 'Conservative' Senstor from Macon, sale in his rlace that 'rather than sea the civil authority git way to the military in North-Carolina in a single instance, he would be willing to see North-Carolina houst the Long Star, and set up an independent Government for herself." In other words, "Conservative" Senator Smith would let spice and traitors roam at large, do their deeds of black villany, and escape detection and punishment, for it is obvious that if such persons are not promptly dealt with, their example and machinations may prove fatal to our cause." the Destructives against the Conservatives of the in conflict with the Confederate Government by the and refuted by the publication of the bill itself. But

The Register, in its anxiety to make party capital, has done Mr. Smith gross injustice. The following, prepared for us by Mr. Smith himself, is what he said on the occasion referred to:

"In the discussion of this subject, all the speakers on both sides of this question have acknowledged that grievous wrongs have been committed. It is clear to my mind that nothing has been proposed but the original bill, which provides a remedy equal to the ungnitude of the wrongs committed. In all violent attacks, the physician applies powerful remedies. So in the body politic, when the wrongs are violent, the remedies must be powerful and attringent.

when the wrongs are violent, the remedies must be powerful and stringent.

In graft instance, where we have attempted to easert the ser receive of the civil over the military authority, we have been charged by implication, at least, with advocating measures that would come in conflict with the Confederate government. This blending military authority with the Confederate government in the argument seems to imply that gentlemen regard the two as synonymous. If this be so, we are already under a military despotism—one which is to spread its arms over the whole body politic.

If it be admitted that the military and Confederate governments are synonyms, 1 am for speaking out boldly and

If it be admitted that the military and Confederate governments are synonyms, I am for speaking out boldly and fearlessly. It matters not to me from what quarter a military despotism comes, whether from the Confederate or State governments, I shall oppose it. Every thing that over-rides the civil authority and crushes the rights of the citizen—ignores the freedom of the citizen, who is outside of the military organization, I shall unhesitatingly oppose. Bather than submit to a military despotism, the good old State had better raise the lone star, and go back to ber own declaration of 1775, and re-assert her own interpendence."

That is what Mr. Smith said and not that "rather than see the civil authority give way to the military in North-Carolina in a single instance," &c. Will the Register do Mr. Smith the justice to publish his language as reported by himself? Of course

For our part, we endorse every word Mr. Smith has said. We are not willing to exchange one military despotism for another; and "rather than submit to a military despotism, the good old State had better raise the lone star, and go back to her own declaration of 1775, and reassert her own independence." If the Register and those whom it represents, are prepared for a military despotism, or dis. posed to become the advocates of such a government, then are they white slaves, and unworthy of the blessings of liberty which it is hoped the present revolution will secure for us.

Prospects of Peace.

It cannot be doubted that quite a general impression pervades the public mind in the South, that we may anticipate an early peace. In Richmond, where every attempt is made to manufacture public opinion, the idea is said to prevail extensively.

To us it is yet a problem to be solved. If the North and Europe were guided by cool judgment, wise counsels, and the will of the masses, the war would be stopped in thirty days. The South to a man would hail with joy a proposition for peace, besed upon honorable terms-beyond this she cannot go. But we have very little confidence in the wisdom, the justice or the humanity of the North, and but little reliance upon the good wishes of Eu-

Pride of party, unholy ambition, and the dread of utter annihilation will prompt Lincoln and his party to push the war to the utmost verge. These considerations induce us to fear that the war will still go on, perhaps with increasing bitterness on

Our readers may be sure that the first clear indications of peace will be hailed by us with delight. May Heaven hasten it.

The gentlemen who addressed us by letter, dated December 24, 1862, through the Raleigh Postoffice. asking advice in relation to the conscription law, and enclosing \$5 as a fee for the same, will have his money refunded to him on applying at this office .-He omitted to give his Postoffice. We do not charge any thing for such explanations as we now and then make to friends, of the operation of the law referred to.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Common Council of Petersburg has resolved to appriate \$10,000 for the relief of the suffering people of Fred-

The New York Herold warmly advocates a Convention of all-the States, in order to close the war and establish "an honorable and enduring peace, upon the broad plat-form of the Constitution of the United States." It calls upon Gov. Seymour, of New York, to lead the way.

Burnside, in his deposition before the Congress Committee, confesses to the fact that his army would not let him renew the fight at Fredericksburg on the second day, as be

It is not improper to repeat what has otherwise gained publicity, that five or six steamers, laden with much needed army supplies, have reached Confederate ports within a

The Natchez Courier of the 11th instant says: "We very much regret to learn yesterday of the severe sickness of RY Rev Rishon Green, at his residence in Jackson, Miss. It is said that he is in very poor health, and afflicted nigh

For the Standard.

Mr. HOLDEN:-I beg, Sir, to write you as a sincere well-wisher to the cause you advocate-State sovereignty and popular government. The policy of the Destructives after having led us into the calamitles of a civil war-call it insurrection, rebellion, revolution, or what you will, its effects are the same—would now be inclined to cast us under the wheels of their Juggernaut-to break that proud, over the hard fought fields of Manassas, Bull Run, Bethel, Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg, to say nothing of the seven days' battle around Richmond.

The DESTRUCTIVES (a capital name should be put in capitals) are tremendously indignant that there should be, a party in the State more powerful than themselves. Let us be as indulgent as possible to their petulencies, for I do think it would be their heart felt wish to get up some fussy excuse for extinguishing—their own existence.

You say you never read the State Journal, (Spelman's paper.) Now, I think it would be refreshing to take an hoccasional glance hat the heditorials, they are so hinflated and hairy in style, so pompous and hindependent hin hexpression, and so John-Bullish in conception, that in these times of affliction it might 'ave the Aeffect of banishing

his spicen are perfectly understood by the commu-nty—that Gov. Vance is the people's idel, and that the Standard enunciates the sentiments of ninetsen

Late Northern News. Every where discouragement and disappointment are observed in the tone of the Northern press. The severe defeat at Frederickburg has produced a most profound impression.

WHOLE NUMBER 1453.

The operations of the enemy in the East give the North but little indication of success, and we observe that its calculations upon success in the West, are spoken of as dubious. The Herald speaks as if defeat is more to be looked for in Tennessee and Mississippi than success.

It is believed that Lincoln will veto the bill cree. ting a new State out of the northwest of Virginia: Attorney General Bates has given a decided opinion against its constitutionality.

All accounts agree that Lincoln is determined to stand by his emancipation brocksmation. It is understood that he would issue another on the 1st inst. indicating the States and parts of States in which slavery is forever outlawed. If so, according to the Herald's declaration, it would seem that Seward will not remain in the Cabinet

The Northern press evidently fear that since the defeat at Fredericksburg, France will certainly move towards interfering to stop the war.

The last Greensberough Patriot contains a well written and sensible article in reply to the attempt of the Richmond Baguirer to dictate to the copie of North-Carolina. It concludes as follows:

"The Enquirer can go on, dictating to a free and sove-reign people to its heart's content; though we feel satisfied that it might devote its time and space to matters more immediately under its legitimate jurisdiction, leaving the affairs of another State to the management of those who are more competent,—its own people,—who are presumed to know its wants, emergencies and remedies; and when North-Carolina needs the assistance of the Enquirer's sa-gacious counsels, then will it be time for it to profier its advice."

Jonathan Worth, Esq., entered on his duties as Pressurer, and Col. J. P. H. Russ entered on his duties as Secretary of State, on the 1st instant. Mr. Worth has purchased the residence in the Zastern part of the City, formerly occupied by Dr. Josiah O. Watson; and Col. Russ has purchased the residence in the Eastern part of the City, formerly occupied by Mr. Maunder. Mr. Courts, the former Tressurer, has sold his residence on Hillsborough street to Mr. O. P. Baldwin, of Wilmington, for

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening the 18th December, 1882, by C. L. Cook, Evangelist of the Christian Church, S. T. Spens, Sheriff of Yadkin County, to Miss N. J. Surse.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, in this City, at the Exchange Hotel, on the 25th Inst., Mr. W. G. Wall, a native of Halifax County, Va., but late a citizen of Pissisaippi. He came to this place a week or two ago on business, was attacked with pneumonia and died on Monday. He was kindly cared for and was buried with Masonic honors.

Died, in Greensborough, Guilford County, of typhoid fever, on Monday 22d December, 1982, Mrs. ELEABATH BOON, wife of Col. C. A. Boon, aged 45 years. Her afflictious were severe, yet they were borne without a murmur, and while her bereaved busband and children mourn the death of an affectionate wife and kind mother, and the community the loss of a most estimable lady in all the re-

Died, in this City, on Tuesday morning, December 30th, of scarlet fever, Farsus Lose, daughter of David L. and Saral, Jane Royaier, aged six years and twenty-two days. This dear little one had been afflicted with frequent spaams from her earliest years, which rendered her infant life a scene of acute suffering. Every part of her delicate frame bore the impress of bodily pain, and told plainly that her "days on earth would be few."

We feel that it was the merciful kindness of God which removed her from this prosent avil place to the action.

removed her from this present evil place to that place of perfect blessedness "where there shall be no more death, neither shall there be any more pain." This blessed little sufferer who possessed the innocence of a dove and the meckness of a lamb, is now freed from all pain, and resta in the arms of our Saviour, who has invited little children to "come unto" Him.

J. W., Ja. to "come unto" Him.

On Thursday morning, Jan. 1st, 1898, at sunrise, of Scarlet Fever, KATIE SIMMS, youngest daughter of David L. and Sarah Jane Royster; aged 3 years, 8 months and

18 days.

Thus has death twice, within a few days past, entered the dwelling of our afflicted friend and relative.

This meek little sufferer "bicathed the long, long night away" in a great deal of suffering.

"But when the sun, in all his state, Illumed the eastern skies, She passed through Glory's morning gate, And walked in Paradise." "FANKE" and "KATE" were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.

Register and Biblical Recorder please copy. Died, near Pink Hill, Lenoir Countr, N. C., on the 3d day of December, 1843, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NOWN, last Lieutenant of Company D, 27th Regiment, N. C. Troops, of wounds received on the 17th of October, in the memo-

of wounds received on the 17th of October, in the memorable battle of Sharpsburg.

Lieut, Nunn was a native of Lenoir County, N. C., son of James Nunn, Sr., dec'd, and was in the twenty-fourth year of his age at the time of his death. He was among the first of the gallant youths of the South to respond to the call of his country, volunteering as a private in the first company that organized in Lenoir County. Lieut. Nunn was a brave and worthy young man.

Generous youth, thou art gone! Thy-roice shall delight thy friends no more, nor cheer again thy comrades on the bettle field.

thy friends no more, nor cheer again thy comrades so the bettle field.

Bied, at Stanton, Va., the Joth day of October, 1862, Jesse Island Nunn, lat Norgeant of Company D. 27th Regiment, N. C. Troops, in the twentieth year of his age.

Sergt. Nunn was a native of Lesoir County, N. C., son of James Nunn, Sr., dec'd. He fought bravely at the battle of Newbern. The deportment of the deceased from his entering into service to his departure, was strictly that of a moral youth and a faithful soldier. He obeyed cheerfully and strictly the commands of the officers and constantly had their entire confidence, as also that of his fellow soldiers in the entire regiment, as far as known. The deceased left a widowed mother and several brothers and entering friends to humant their less.

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